



Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1908.



GLOSSOP:
JENKINSONS', Printers, &c.. 55. High Street West.



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INDEX.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

	PAGE.
Introductory Observations	5
Table I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years... ..	7
Table II.—Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1908 and Previous Years	8
Table III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1908	9
Table IV.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during year 1908	10
Table V.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1908	11
Weekly Record of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1908	12
Birth and Death Rates	16
Occupation of Inhabitants	17
House Accommodation	17
Milk Supply	17
Sewage Disposal	18
Water Supply	19
Bye-Laws Relating to Sanitary Matters	20
Hospital Accommodation	20
Schools	20
Scarlet Fever	21
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup... ..	21
Typhoid Fever	21
Measles	22
Anthrax	23
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	23
Zymotic Death Rate (for 10 Years)... ..	25
Phthisis and Other Respiratory Diseases	26
Rainfall and Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in 1908	26
Visits paid by Medical Officer	27

INDEX—*continued.*

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT.

	PAGE.
Estimate of Expenditure by Sanitary Department	
April 1st, 1908, to March 31st, 1909	31
Scavenging	34
The Infectious Diseases	36
Nuisances and Abatement of Nuisances	39
Dairies and Cowsheds	42
Cowshed Rules... ..	43
Bakehouses	44
Slaughterhouses	44
Offensive Trades	45
Common Lodging-houses	45
Smoke Nuisances	45
Factories and Workshops	45
Home Work	46
Drainage	46
Clerical Work	47



Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1908.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Glossop.**

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report on the Sanitary Condition of Glossop in the year 1908.

The Borough of Glossop is situated on the slope of the Peak of Derbyshire. Though at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, it is mainly in a valley surrounded by hills. The St. James' and All Saints' Wards are in the valley, through which the Glossop Brook flows to join the Etherow. Brookfield and Woolley Bridge, portions of Hadfield Ward, are at the Junction of Glossop Brook with the Etherow, while the main portion of Hadfield Ward is on the Etherow, separated from St. James' and All Saints' Wards by the elevation of the Castle Hill, which forms a sparsely-inhabited break of about a mile between the two portions of the Borough. Padfield, a portion of Hadfield Ward, is, with the exception of Platt Street, Padfield, which is at the foot of the mill, on an elevation overlooking Hadfield proper.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	3050 Acres.
Land (estimated at)	...	...	...	...	...	3033 „
Water	„	„	...	...	...	17 „

Population (Census, 1891)	...	...	...	...	20414
„ „ 1901	...	...	...	...	21526
„ (estimated for 1908)	...	...	...	...	22018

Inhabited Houses (Census 1891)	...	...	...	4829
„ „ „ 1901	...	...	...	4881
„ „ (estimated for 1908)	...	...	...	4880

New Houses erected during the Year	...	...	...	21
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

RATEABLE VALUE.

To Borough Rate	...	...	...	£84940
„ General District Rate	...	...	...	£80269

General District Rate, 2/10d in the £.

Assessable Value, £80,269.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act of 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, have been adopted.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GLOSSOP URBAN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	Total Population at all Ages	Number of Inhabited Houses	Average Number of Persons per House
		Num-ber.	Rate.	Under One Year of Age.	At all Ages.		Num-ber.				Rate.					
					Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Num-ber.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3033.	21526	4881	4.4
1898	21793	580	26.6	104	179.3	436	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	21704	522	24.0	83	159.0	407	18.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	21615	544	25.1	69	126.8	386	17.8	33	4	6	388	17.9	...	...	...	...
1901	21526	494	22.9	81	163.9	366	17.0	25	2	4	368	17.1	...	...	...	...
1902	21526	461	21.4	67	145.3	402	18.6	37	3	1	400	18.5	...	...	...	...
1903	21526	519	24.1	74	142.5	366	17.0	45	2	5	369	17.1	...	...	...	...
1904	21526	442	20.5	72	162.9	346	16.0	35	1	6	351	16.3	...	...	...	...
1905	21526	484	22.4	66	136.3	356	16.5	42	4	8	360	16.7	...	...	...	...
1906	21526	482	22.3	70	145.2	382	17.7	41	3	8	387	17.9	...	...	...	...
1907	21800	470	21.5	63	134.0	348	15.9	36	2	6	352	16.1	...	...	...	...
Averages for years 1898-1907	21606	499	23.0	74	149.5	379	17.5	36	2	5	371	17.2	...	...	...	...
1908	22018	486	22.0	81	166.6	347	15.7	35	3	6	350	15.8	...	...	...	...

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAME OF DISTRICT—BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.			All Saints' Ward.		St. James' Ward.		Hadfield Ward.	
YEAR.			Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all Ages.
1898	...	...	6417	116	8379	163	6997	127
1899	...	...	6414	106	8387	159	6903	98
1900	...	...	6411	127	8395	133	6809	126
1901	...	...	6408	114	8403	134	6715	118
1902	...	...	6408	142	8403	164	6715	94
1903	...	...	6408	116	8403	137	6715	114
1904	...	...	6408	104	8403	124	6715	123
1905	...	...	6408	108	8403	140	6715	112
1906	...	...	6408	137	8403	149	6715	99
1907	...	...	6432	96	8503	139	6865	115
Average of years 1898 to 1907 }			6412	116	8408	144	6786	112
1908	...	...	6496	128	8588	135	6933	87

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1908.

NAME OF DISTRICT—BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.												
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	1 All Saints'.	2 St. James'.	3 Hadfield.	1 All Saints'.	2 St. James'.	3 Hadfield.	Total cases removed to Hospital
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	10	...	4	4	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas	13	...	...	...	1	11	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	48	...	13	25	5	5	12	17	19	8	11	7	26	
Enteric Fever	13	...	...	5	3	5	6	4	3	2	1	2	5	
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
Totals	87	...	17	34	13	22	27	28	32	10	12	9	31	

Isolation Hospital—INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL, GAMESLEY.

TABLE IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1908.
NAME OF DISTRICT—GLOSSOP BOROUGH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).			Ttl. Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	N.B.—There are no Deaths in the columns—Smallpox, Croup, Typhus Fever, Other Continued Fevers, Cholera, or Plague.
	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	All Saints'	St. James'	Had-field		
Measles ...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	1
Epidemic Influenza ...	11	...	...	...	...	4	7	5	4	2	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	14	10	2	...	...	1	1	6	5	3	...	...
Enteritis ...	16	10	2	...	...	2	2	4	9	3	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	23	...	1	...	2	20	...	10	9	4	...	5
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	16	5	3	4	3	1	...	5	9	2	...	1
Cancer (malignant disease) ...	16	...	...	...	...	10	6	7	6	3	...	...
Bronchitis ...	30	6	2	...	1	7	14	8	14	8	...	3
Pneumonia ...	17	3	5	1	...	6	2	7	3	7	...	2
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver) ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1
Venereal Diseases ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Premature Birth ...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...
Heart Diseases ...	43	1	...	...	1	21	20	14	14	15	...	7
Accidents ...	5	...	1	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	1
Suicides ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	2	...	...
All other Causes ...	111	32	3	...	4	36	36	36	50	25	...	11
All Causes	350	81	28	5	17	129	90	128	135	87	...	35

TABLE V.

(GLOSSOP BOROUGH.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1908.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Enteritis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10
Premature Birth ...	7	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Defects ...	4	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	10
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Syphilis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Other Causes ...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
TOTALS ...	13	5	4	1	23	13	3	4	8	6	8	4	6	2	2	2	81

N.B.—There are no deaths in the columns—Small-pox, Chicken-pox, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Gastritis, Injury at Birth, Want of Breast-milk (starvation), Tuberculous Peritonitis, Erysipelas, Rickets, Laryngitis, or Suffocation (overlying).

Births in the Year ... 486. Deaths under 1 Year ... 81. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ... 350.

WEEKLY RECORD OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Week ending		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Membranous Croup		Typhoid Fever		Puerperal Fever		Erysipelas.	
January	4th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	11th	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
„	18th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	25th	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	0
February	1st	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
„	8th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„	15th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„	22nd	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
„	29th	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0
March	7th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	14th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„	21st	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	28th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
April	4th	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	11th	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	18th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	25th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
May	2nd	...	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	9th	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
„	16th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	0
„	23rd	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	30th	...	2	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
June	6th	...	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	13th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
„	20th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
„	27th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0

Week ending		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Membranous Croup		Typhoid Fever		Puerperal Fever		Erysipelas	
July	4th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 11th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 18th	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 25th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
August	1st	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 8th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 15th	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 22nd	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 29th	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
September	5th	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 12th	...	4	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 19th	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 26th	...	2	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
October	3rd	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 10th	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 17th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
	„ 24th	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 31st	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
November	7th	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
	„ 14th	...	4	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	1
	„ 21st	...	3	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
	„ 28th	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
December	5th	...	2	...	3	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
	„ 12th	...	2	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
	„ 19th	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
	„ 26th	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
1909													
January	2nd	...	3	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0

Weekly Notification of Scarlet Fever during Nine Years.

1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.	
Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases	Week ending	Cases
Jan. 6 ...	0	Jan. 5 ...	2	Jan. 4 ...	1	Jan. 3 ...	6
13 ...	2	12 ...	2	11 ...	0	10 ...	3
20 ...	2	19 ...	0	18 ...	0	17 ...	3
27 ...	1	26 ...	3	25 ...	1	24 ...	6
Feb. 3 ...	2	Feb. 2 ...	0	Feb. 1 ...	1	31 ...	3
10 ...	2	9 ...	3	8 ...	0	Feb. 7 ...	3
17 ...	3	16 ...	2	15 ...	1	14 ...	2
24 ...	1	23 ...	3	22 ...	1	21 ...	0
Mar. 3 ...	0	Mar. 2 ...	3	Mar. 1 ...	1	28 ...	1
10 ...	3	9 ...	1	8 ...	1	Mar. 7 ...	0
17 ...	2	16 ...	4	15 ...	2	14 ...	3
24 ...	1	23 ...	5	22 ...	2	21 ...	2
31 ...	0	30 ...	2	27 ...	2	28 ...	1
Apr. 7 ...	0	Apr. 6 ...	3	Apr. 5 ...	2	Apr. 4 ...	2
14 ...	1	13 ...	2	12 ...	1	11 ...	1
21 ...	1	20 ...	3	19 ...	1	18 ...	0
28 ...	0	27 ...	3	26 ...	1	25 ...	0
May 5 ...	3	May 4 ...	7	May 3 ...	0	May 2 ...	0
12 ...	1	11 ...	9	10 ...	0	9 ...	0
19 ...	5	18 ...	7	17 ...	3	16 ...	0
26 ...	1	25 ...	9	24 ...	0	23 ...	3
June 2 ...	1	June 1 ...	8	31 ...	2	30 ...	1
9 ...	1	8 ...	6	June 7 ...	2	June 6 ...	0
16 ...	0	15 ...	4	14 ...	6	13 ...	0
23 ...	1	22 ...	2	21 ...	6	20 ...	0
30 ...	1	29 ...	2	28 ...	4	27 ...	0
July 7 ...	0	July 6 ...	5	July 5 ...	1	July 4 ...	0
14 ...	1	13 ...	1	12 ...	5	11 ...	0
21 ...	0	20 ...	0	19 ...	4	18 ...	1
28 ...	1	27 ...	4	26 ...	4	25 ...	0
Aug. 4 ...	3	Aug. 3 ...	3	Aug. 2 ...	2	Aug. 1 ...	0
11 ...	2	10 ...	5	9 ...	6	8 ...	0
18 ...	1	17 ...	0	16 ...	0	15 ...	0
25 ...	0	24 ...	5	23 ...	3	22 ...	1
Sep. 1 ...	0	31 ...	3	30 ...	1	29 ...	0
8 ...	2	Sep. 7 ...	2	Sep. 6 ...	0	Sep. 5 ...	0
15 ...	0	14 ...	3	13 ...	6	12 ...	0
22 ...	0	21 ...	2	20 ...	2	19 ...	0
29 ...	0	28 ...	3	27 ...	2	26 ...	0
Oct. 6 ...	3	Oct. 5 ...	3	Oct. 4 ...	5	Oct. 3 ...	0
13 ...	4	12 ...	3	11 ...	2	10 ...	0
20 ...	2	19 ...	1	18 ...	1	17 ...	0
27 ...	6	26 ...	3	25 ...	2	24 ...	0
Nov. 3 ...	10	Nov. 2 ...	3	Nov. 1 ...	2	31 ...	0
10 ...	1	9 ...	0	8 ...	1	Nov. 7 ...	0
17 ...	6	16 ...	1	15 ...	1	14 ...	0
26 ...	4	23 ...	3	22 ...	1	21 ...	0
Dec. 1 ...	2	30 ...	0	29 ...	4	28 ...	0
8 ...	4	Dec. 7 ...	2	Dec. 6 ...	10	Dec. 5 ...	2
15 ...	1	14 ...	4	13 ...	2	12 ...	1
22 ...	1	21 ...	1	20 ...	6	19 ...	0
29 ...	2	28 ...	1	27 ...	3	26 ...	0

Weekly Notification of Scarlet Fever during Nine Years.

1904.			1905.			1906.			1907.			1908.		
Week ending	Cases		Week ending	Cases		Week ending	Cases		Week ending	Cases		Week ending	Cases	
Jan. 2	...	1	Jan. 7	...	7	Jan. 6	...	3	Jan. 5	...	14	Jan. 4	...	0
9	...	0	14	...	1	13	...	4	12	...	6	11	...	1
16	...	0	21	...	1	20	...	9	19	...	11	18	...	0
23	...	0	28	...	5	27	...	3	26	...	13	25	...	2
30	...	0	Feb. 4	...	4	Feb. 3	...	8	Feb. 2	...	12	Feb. 1	...	0
Feb. 6	...	0	11	...	4	10	...	3	9	...	13	8	...	0
13	...	0	18	...	2	17	...	0	16	...	14	15	...	0
20	...	0	25	...	4	24	...	3	23	...	16	22	...	0
27	...	0	Mar. 4	...	1	Mar. 3	...	3	Mar. 2	...	12	29	...	0
Mar. 5	...	3	11	...	1	10	...	2	9	...	16	Mar. 7	...	0
12	...	1	18	...	0	17	...	2	16	...	13	14	...	0
19	...	0	25	...	1	24	...	6	23	...	7	21	...	1
26	...	1	Apr. 1	...	0	31	...	12	30	...	4	28	...	0
Apr. 2	...	0	8	...	5	Apr. 7	...	4	Apr. 6	...	4	Apr. 4	...	1
9	...	0	15	...	5	14	...	5	13	...	1	11	...	2
16	...	0	22	...	0	21	...	4	20	...	1	18	...	0
23	...	0	29	...	1	28	...	2	27	...	1	25	...	0
30	...	0	May 6	...	0	May 5	...	3	May 4	...	2	May 2	...	3
May 7	...	1	13	...	8	12	...	1	11	...	3	9	...	1
14	...	0	20	...	4	19	...	2	18	...	2	16	...	0
21	...	1	27	...	1	26	...	1	25	...	2	23	...	0
28	...	0	June 3	...	0	June 2	...	0	June 1	...	2	30	...	2
June 4	...	2	10	...	1	9	...	0	8	...	1	June 6	...	3
11	...	1	17	...	0	16	...	2	15	...	5	13	...	0
18	...	0	24	...	1	23	...	1	22	...	5	20	...	0
25	...	0	July. 1	...	1	30	...	0	29	...	0	27	...	0
July 2	...	0	8	...	0	July 7	...	2	July 6	...	1	July 4	...	0
9	...	0	15	...	2	14	...	3	13	...	2	11	...	0
16	...	0	22	...	0	21	...	2	20	...	1	18	...	0
23	...	1	29	...	1	28	...	1	27	...	2	25	...	0
30	...	0	Aug. 5	...	1	Aug. 4	...	3	Aug. 3	...	1	Aug. 1	...	0
Aug. 6	...	0	12	...	3	11	...	0	10	...	0	8	...	0
13	...	0	19	...	0	18	...	2	17	...	0	15	...	1
20	...	1	26	...	4	25	...	0	24	...	0	22	...	0
27	...	0	Sep. 2	...	2	Sep. 1	...	1	31	...	0	29	...	1
Sep. 3	...	0	9	...	0	8	...	0	Sep. 7	...	0	Sep. 5	...	1
10	...	0	16	...	0	15	...	4	14	...	0	12	...	4
17	...	0	23	...	0	22	...	3	21	...	0	19	...	1
24	...	0	30	...	4	29	...	2	28	...	0	26	...	2
Oct. 1	...	6	Oct. 7	...	0	Oct. 6	...	8	Oct. 5	...	1	Oct. 3	...	1
8	...	3	14	...	3	13	...	4	12	...	1	10	...	2
15	...	4	21	...	1	20	...	3	19	...	2	17	...	0
22	...	4	28	...	2	27	...	4	26	...	0	24	...	2
29	...	2	Nov. 4	...	0	Nov. 3	...	1	Nov. 2	...	0	31	...	0
Nov. 5	...	18	11	...	4	10	...	6	9	...	0	Nov. 7	...	0
12	...	7	18	...	3	17	...	6	16	...	0	14	...	4
19	...	8	25	...	1	24	...	7	23	...	0	21	...	3
26	...	4	Dec. 2	...	2	Dec. 1	...	13	30	...	0	28	...	2
Dec. 3	...	6	9	...	2	8	...	11	Dec. 7	...	0	Dec. 5	...	2
10	...	4	16	...	4	15	...	7	14	...	0	12	...	2
17	...	3	23	...	1	22	...	15	21	...	2	19	...	0
24	...	3	30	...	7	29	...	13	28	...	1	26	...	2
31	...	3										1909—Jan. 2	...	3

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The births during 1908 were 242 boys and 244 girls, making a total of 486.

The nett deaths were 350, giving a difference of 136.

This gives a natural rate of increase of 0·617 per cent., as against 0·541 in 1907; 0·441 in 1906; 0·576 in 1905; 0·422 in 1904; 0·696 in 1903; 0·283 in 1902; and 0·585 in 1901.

Between 1891 and 1901 the population had decreased by 890. This was chiefly accounted for by stoppage of machinery in Hadfield. Since the Census, however, trade has revived in Hadfield. Last year, after consultation with the gentlemen who collect the rates (to whom my thanks are due), I came to the conclusion that the population of the Borough might be increased to 21,800. After similar consultation it has been concluded that the population for 1908 may be increased by 1 per cent over that or 1907.

We get then for :—

		Census Population		1908 Population
The Borough	...	21526	...	22018
All Saints'	... ..	6408	...	6496
St. James'	... ..	8403	...	8588
Hadfield	... ..	6715	...	6933

This gives us :—

Population	... ..	22018
Birth Rate	... ..	22·07
Infantile Death Rate..	...	166·66
General „ „	... ..	15·89
All Saints' „ „	... ..	19·70
St. James' „ „	... ..	15·72
Hadfield „ „	... ..	12·54
Zymotic „ „	... ..	1·40
Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa		
Death Rate	... ..	0·86
Phthisis Death Rate...	...	1·04

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The people of Glossop are chiefly employed in cotton spinning and weaving in large mills and in paper-making and calico printing. Confinement in mills has a debilitating effect on some individuals.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The cottage property in the district, with a few exceptions, is fairly good.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk for the Borough is supplied by farmers, some inside and some outside its boundaries. In my report for 1907 I discussed arguments for and against Municipal Milk Supply, and at Buxton I read a paper on "The Milk Supply."

In this connection I should like to quote a statement made by "The Lancet's" Special Commissioner on Extract of Meat, supported by figures, which he gives, but with which I do not propose to trouble you, obtained from the Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture; of the Argentine Republic, which is evidence for the necessity of ventilation in cow-houses. He says, or perhaps to be more correct "The Lancet" says on his information :

"Nothing could be more striking in favour of open-air treatment than the immunity from tuberculous disease which cattle show when their life is lived entirely in the open."

Further on in the article the following passage occurs to complete the quotation above :

"But the experience again in this country" (England) "is that immunity is most enjoyed by the breeds that are less domesticated—that is to say, by those cattle which live an outdoor life."

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Your sewage purification works at Lower Gamesley have so far been rendering good service.

During the year a deputation from the Authority visited Chesterfield to see their sewage works.

In July, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, and the Medical Officer of Health, attended the Congress of the Institute of Public Health, and visited the Buxton Sewage Works.

The chief objects of interest were the revolving sprinklers employed at both places.

I think the conclusion come to by both deputations was that at Lower Gamesley you have scarcely enough fall for efficient, continuous, and uneventful working of revolving sprinkles.

At the Congress a most excellent paper on sewage disposal was read by Dr. Barwise, the Medical Officer for the County of Derby.

Most of the paper may be read in the County report for 1907.

The chief point supported is the efficiency of fine grain filters, even if of less depth than that of coarse grain filters.

Incidentally, however, he describes a new method of sewage treatment, introduced by Mr. Dibdin, as a substitute for septic tanks followed by bacteria beds.

Instead of a septic tank, the sewage is let into "a shallow tank packed with pieces of waste slate laid horizontally, each layer being 2in. above the one below."

The requirements, he says, are :

" (1). A subsidence tank to separate the grosser suspended matter.

(2). Primary contact beds of slate in duplicate, to produce an inodorous and easily disposed of sludge, and at the same time a tank effluent, which is already ærated.

(3). A separating tank to catch humus, and so save filters.

(4.) A percolating filter to finally oxidize the organic matter in solution."

The main difference is that instead of liquefying the suspended matter in septic tanks, which are undoubtedly offensive, by the agency of anærobic bacteria, the sewage is allowed to form on the slates an abundant deposit which is easily removed.

It seems to me from theoretical considerations, that if removed with little or no water the deposit might possibly be of high manurial value, and might be removed and used without much nuisance.

To indicate the work that has to be done by your Sewage Works, allow me to give the following approximate estimate :

Houses provided with :—

Privy middens	...	...	...	300
Pail closets	...	...	...	4038
Water closets	...	...	...	340
Slop-water closets	...	...	...	323

WATER SUPPLY.

You have obtained the use of an additional reservoir, which puts us in a better position for the present, but, in case of general adoption of water closets, more water would be required.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO SANITARY MATTERS.

(1) New Streets and Buildings	...	...	9th November, 1892
(2) Alterations of Buildings	...	...	Do.
(3) Nuisances	...	...	Do.
(4) Decent conduct of Persons using Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	Do.
(5) Common Lodging Houses	...	...	Do.
(6) Slaughter Houses	...	...	Do.
(12) Pleasure Grounds	...	...	11th September, 1895
(13) Public Baths	...	...	18th December, 1895
(15) Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	25th February, 1903
(16) Offensive Trades	...	...	Do.
(17) Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Glossop and Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	18th May, 1904

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is an excellent General Hospital provided by the munificence of the late Mr. Daniel Wood.

The Convalescent and Nurses' Home, built and endowed by the kindness of Alderman Partington, is doing good work.

The Infectious Hospital at Gamesley has been considerably enlarged in recent years.

SCHOOLS.

Miss Julia C. White, M.B., Ch.B., of 340, Oxford Road, Manchester, has been appointed Medical Inspector of Schools under the Local Education Authority, and I believe the inspections are being very thoroughly conducted,

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 48 cases of this disease in 1908, against 189 in 1907 ; 208 in 1906 ; 106 in 1905 ; 87 in 1904 ; 44 in 1903 ; 118 in 1902 ; 160 in 1901 ; 91 in 1900 ; 56 in 1899 ; and 249 cases in 1898.

There were 26 cases sent to Hospital, against 128 in 1907 ; 135 in 1906 ; and 75 in 1905.

There was one death, which took place in the Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

There were 10 cases in 1908, against 7 in 1907 ; 18 in 1906 ; 10 in 1905 ; 25 in 1904 ; and 22 cases of diphtheria and 8 of membranous croup in 1903.

There were 3 deaths in 1908, one of which occurred at Gamesley Hospital, being a sequel of scarlet fever.

I think the use of Anti-Toxin has now become an established method of treatment in this disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 13 cases of this disease in 1908, against 4 in 1907 ; 14 in 1906 ; 14 in 1905 ; 14 in 1904 ; 19 in 1903 ; 37 in 1902 ; 22 in 1901 ; 34 in 1900 ; 45 in 1899 ; and 85 in 1898.

Five cases were removed to Gamesley Hospital in 1908.

There were five deaths from the disease.

In his Report for 1898, Dr. Barwise thus enumerates the preventive measures for Typhoid Fever :

- (1.) The adoption of water closets.
- (2.) The paving of back yards.
- (3.) The separate collection, and destruction by burning, or the application of chloride of lime of the excreta of typhoid patients.

Burning is, of course, the most effective measure.

The general adoption of ash-bins, and the abolition of rubble drains and defective pipe drains, are other measures of importance.

We supply special pails in most cases for the excreta of typhoid cases, and destroy infected beds.

The disinfection of houses in which notifiable diseases had occurred has been attended to by the Inspectors.

Facilities are afforded by the kindness of the County Council for bacteriological examinations at Birmingham, in aid of diagnosis in Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

MEASLES.

On account of the prevalence of this disease the infant department of Littlemoor Day School was closed from October 26th, 1908, to November 9th, 1908.

All Saints' Catholic School was closed from November 24th to December 7th.

The Wesleyan School, in High Street West, was closed from December 2nd to December 14th.

Talbot Street School was closed from December 3rd to December 14th.

The Wesleyan School in Old Glossop was closed from December 11th to December 24th.

The Wesleyan School in High Street West was again closed from December 14th to December 24th.

These Schools were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The whole of the Schools under the Borough Education Authority were closed from December 17th to December 24th.

Whooping-Cough and Chicken-Pox accompanied the epidemic of Measles.

ANTHRAX.

On June 10th, 1908, I received information from the Home Office that a man living in St. James' Ward, but who worked at a Knacker's Yard in Cheshire, was suffering from Anthrax.

The case and circumstances were thoroughly investigated, and the dwelling-house was thoroughly disinfected.

The patient was removed to an Hospital in Manchester, where, after an extensive operation, he recovered.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The deaths from these diseases during eight years were as follows :

		Diarrhœa		Enteritis.
1900	...	3	...	11
1901	...	4	...	12
1902	...	1	...	5
1903	...	6	...	4
1904	...	13	...	10
1905	...	7	...	8
1906	...	24	...	2
1907	...	11	...	5
1908	...	14	...	16

The disease is called Diarrhœa when it seems to be of an epidemic character, and Enteritis when it is believed not to be so.

The Dates of Deaths in 1908 were as follows :

Diarrhœa.		Enteritis.
January 6th	...	February 17th
January 10th	...	April 2nd
March 13th	...	June 8th
March 26th	...	June 21st
May 2nd	...	July 14th
July 10th	...	September 2nd
August 24th	...	September 29th
September 10th	...	October 16th
September 29th	...	October 17th
September 29th	...	October 20th
October 12th	...	October 23rd
October 18th	...	November 1st
October 28th	...	November 1st
November 6th	...	November 4th
—	...	November 14th
—	...	December 13th

They occurred in different situations and in all sorts of property.

It was held by Ballard that Diarrhœa mortality did not begin to increase until the four-foot earth thermometer registered 56 degrees. and that it was highest when the reading was highest.

From earth-thermometer readings kindly lent me by R. H. Dickenson, Esq., of the Glossop Technical School, it would seem that the earth-thermometer reached 56 degrees on July 5th, 1908, and remained near that point until the end of August, when it fell.

It again approached 56 degrees about the 9th of October.

If you look at the list of deaths, you will see that Diarrhœa was not very fatal in July, but that it was in October.

I think you will find this very largely accounted for if you look at the list of rainfalls.

July was the wettest month of the year, and dust and flies were not a great danger. October, on the other hand, was the driest month of the year, and in that month we had very hot weather. Under those circumstances, dust and flies did become a danger.

There seems little doubt that dust and flies are potent carriers of the infection of Diarrhœa.

On October 14th a notice was published in the papers recommending certain precautions to be taken on account of the prevalence of Diarrhœa.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE (for 10 Years).

The diseases contributing to the Zymotic Death Rate are : (1) Smallpox, (2) Scarlet Fever, (3) Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, (4) Typhoidal Fevers, (5) Measles, (6) Whooping Cough, (7) Diarrhœa.

Zymotic Deaths per thousand population.

1899	...	...	...	1·1
1900	...	...	...	0·7
1901	...	...	...	0·6
1902	...	...	...	2·5
1903	...	...	...	1·0
1904	...	...	...	1·9
1905	...	...	...	0·8
1906	...	...	...	2·2
1907	...	...	...	1·4
1908	...	...	...	1·4

PHTHISIS AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The Deaths during Eight Years were as follows :

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Phthisis	31	37	39	24	33	31	25	23
Bronchitis	33	34	28	39	37	21	40	30
Pneumonia	25	34	17	29	32	35	26	17
Pleurisy	3	0	4	3	2	0	3	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	6	1	2	2	2	0	3

The Phthisis Death Rate in Eight Years was : 1·44 in 1901, 1·71 in 1902, 1·81 in 1903, 1·11 in 1904, 1·53 in 1905, 1·44 in 1906, 1·14 in 1907, and 1·04 in 1908.

In order that you may study the relation of Rainfall to Respiratory Diseases, I present to you the following Table, the rainfall numbers in which were kindly supplied by Mr. Garner, of the Waterworks :—

RAINFALL AND DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1908.

	Rainfall in inches	Phthisis or Consumption		Bronchitis	Pneumonia		Pleurisy		
January.....	3·20	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	0
February	3·82	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	0
March	3·38	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	0
April	3·10	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	0
May	2·89	...	2	...	0	...	0	...	0
June	2·12	...	1	...	2	...	0	...	0
July	5·89	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
August	3·14	...	2	...	2	...	0	...	0
September	3·53	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	0
October	1·22	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	0
November	2·70	...	2	...	0	...	2	...	0
December	2·84	...	0	...	4	...	7	...	1

Matters expectorated by consumptives are infectious, and should be burned, and houses in which consumptives have lived should be disinfected.

VISITS PAID BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

In January, I accompanied Dr. Barwise and the Infectious Hospital Committee on a visit to the Infectious Hospital and the Sewage Works.

On February 18th and March 12th I visited houses in Turn Lee Road.

On August 6th and 15th I visited a dam at Brookfield.

I paid numerous visits to schools and private houses in connection with connected diseases.

I personally visited nearly all the houses infected by notifiable diseases.

I also visited a Knacker's Yard in connection with Anthrax.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE.

LOCH MAREE HOUSE,

Glossop,

February 24th, 1909.

THE THIRTIETH
YEARLY REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
FOR THE
Year ending December 31st, 1908.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses of the
Urban Sanitary Authority of the Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

I herein submit to you a report of the work done by the Sanitary Department for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

During the year it was your pleasure and by your consent that I, along with others, was appointed a delegate to the Congresses on Health Subjects held at Buxton and Liverpool, for which I thank you sincerely. I did not use your kindness as a pleasure trip, but devoted my time and energies to attend what lectures I could during the said Congresses, so as to obtain the best views of the most learned and prominent men of the day in Sanitary Science, and this, not for my own information, but to enable me to grapple with the various problems for the betterment of the Borough of Glossop, and the health of its inhabitants.

As you are probably aware, it is impossible to attend all the lectures on all the subjects, as the several sections take different lectures at the same time, so I devoted my time to the subjects of Prevention of Disease. The object of the Lectures may be summed up in one word "Cleanliness," viz : Cleanliness of person, of the home, of back yards, ashpits, closets and streets. This opens up a vast subject to the Authorities and Officials of every District in the land. Its application reaches such subjects as the Milk supplies, the Food supplies, and every preparation of food or clothing used by man, The Home, the Cowsheds, the Dairies, the Slaughterhouses, the Tripe-dressers places, the Ice-cream makers places, the Bakehouses, the Confectioners, and every place where any kind of food, drink, or clothing is prepared for sale. The Factory, the Workshop, the domestic Workshop, and many other places have to be kept under supervision. When you come to think of the great number of such places, even in a small town like Glossop, it is found to be a physical impossibility for one man to even visit them all more than a very few times in the year, much less is it possible to thoroughly control them all. Also what an amount of special knowledge is required by the persons who have this work to do if they must do it effectively and well. I am not a pessimist, but knowing the work required from both its practical and theoretical sides, I am sometimes overcome with the vastness of the problem of present day sanitation. Formerly it was thought sufficient to try and get a superficial cleanliness of the district and to see that no glaring nuisances existed therein, and when any cases of disease arose in the town, to deal with them by isolation and disinfection as far as possible under the circumstances. But now what an enormous expansion of view on the subject has taken place? The present-day requirements are very far reaching, and may be summed up by saying that both the Authorities and their Sanitary Officers are expected and required to aim at the prevention of disease before it arises. To do this, the Lecturers said it was necessary to do away with all accumulations of filth, which were the breeding places of disease ; and the still more difficult

task of the destruction of the disease carriers. It was proved beyond doubt, that rats, mice, cats, dogs, small vermin and insects, such as flies, fleas, bugs, lice, mosquitoes, and even vegetable substances were carriers of disease. Also human beings were in some cases for years the unconcious carriers of disease, after suffering from Typhoid Fever. This broadening of the duties of the Health authorities means increased work, and also increased knowledge required to carry out that work efficiently.

It struck me most forcibly that the only satisfactory solution would be to educate every person with such a knowledge of the requirements of modern sanitary science as would enable him or her to know what was the cause of Infectious Disease being spread, and what was necessary to prevent it from arising, so that every individual in the community would be able to act as an assistant to the authorities and their officers. Hope was given by the Lecturers that in the near future infectious disease would be completely under control, and probably be stamped out altogether, and the death rate reduced to that of the Rural Districts, where accidents and old age are the main causes of death. Before this takes place much has to be done to remedy the defects inherited from former times. It is very wise to aim high and keep working on proper lines, and a gradual improvement both in the appearance and health of the District will be the result. No unsightly ashpits or middensteads must remain in our midst, no unsavoury back yards with filth-saturated surfaces must be allowed. No filthy persons nor filthy houses must be tolerated, and work-places and their surroundings must also be put under sound Sanitary conditions. A great work this, but one well worth the trouble and expense. In Glossop alone over one thousand lives could be saved in ten years by reducing the death rate five per thousand, which the scientists tell us is quite possible to do by having perfect sanitation.

As it seems to be the general impression that all the money spent by the Sanitary Department is for the scavenging portion of

the work only, and the General Public have got into the habit of thinking Scavenging work and Sanitary work mean the same thing, I have this year ventured to make the Sanitary Department's work and expenses clearer by inserting the Estimate for last year. I think that it may also prove useful to the new members of the Council, by giving them the details of the expenditure by the Sanitary Department as estimated in February, 1908.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE BY SANITARY DEPARTMENT
APRIL 1st, 1908, TO MARCH 31st, 1909.

	£	s.	d.
Wages of all classes of workmen, including Scavenging, (average number of Men employed 20)	1000	0	0
Horse provender and Ley for 8 Horses	320	0	0
Veterinary charges	8	8	0
	£	s.	d.
Shoeing of Horses	30	0	0
Repair to Gears	15	0	0
	—	45	0 0
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights' work	78	0	0
Plumber & Joiner's work	8	0	0
Ironmongery	9	0	0
Shovels, brushes & other tools	4	10	0
Oil, Coal, Coke & Paint	19	10	0
Bottles, Corks, and bags for Disinfectants	1	10	0
Mens Leggings and Clothing (13 Men), Scavenging work only	17	17	6
May Day parade	4	0	0
Rates & Taxes	1	10	0
Gas	3	10	0
Water	2	12	0
Electric Power	3	18	0
	—	11	10 0

NIGHTSOIL DISPOSAL AT OUTFALL WORKS.

			£	s.	d.
Mixing Nightsoil, Willow dirt, etc.	...	...	66	0	0

PUBLIC TIPS FOR REFUSE.

			£	s.	d.
Posts and rails for fencing, etc. ...			8	10	0
Formation of Road, Fencing off the Land, Pipes, etc., at New tip Silk Street			55	0	0
Soiling of refuse tips, as per agreement with Lord Howard...			60	0	0
Rent of Tips			7	12	0
Legal charges, Plans, etc... ..			5	0	0
			136	2	0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT.

Notification charges			25	0	0
Returns of deaths to M. O. H. ...			3	15	0
Disinfectants			83	0	0
Repairs to Ambulance, etc. ...			10	0	0
			121	15	0

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Analyst's Fees			30	0	0
Legal charges			5	5	0
			35	5	0

ADVERTISING, STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Printing, Stationery & Advertising			25	0	0
Postages & Incidental charges ...			15	0	0
			40	0	0

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Medical Officer of Health...	100	0	0			
Inspector of Nuisances ...	130	0	0			
Assistant Inspector ...	72	16	0			
				302	16	0
Overtime, Sunday Work ...				3	0	0
Apportionment charges, G.D. Rate Account ...				121	0	0
Collector's commission on collection of Sanitary Accounts ...				35	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES AND CHARGES,
STOCK ACCOUNT.

Sanitary Pails, and Dust bins for re-sale ...	75	0	0
New Float for removal of Offal ...	20	0	0
New Urinal, Foundation and drainage for same at Charlestown Road ...	20	0	0
	£2503	3	6

LESS CREDITS.

Half Medical Officer's Salary ...	50	0	0
Half Inspector of Nuisances Salary ...	65	0	0
Sale of Bins & Pails ...	75	0	0
Receipts, Nightsoil and Ashes removal ...	675	0	0
Private work paid for, including Carting for Highway dept. ...	110	0	0
Fire Brigade for Horses ...	70	0	0
	1045	0	0
Estimated Nett charge on rate ...	£1458	3	6

SCAVENGING.

The system is still voluntary, and is not as satisfactory as is to be desired under the new light thrown upon the origin of the breeding-places of disease germs and of disease carriers. I am fully aware that the present is not a good time in a financial sense to add further burdens on the ratepayers, owing to their bad financial condition through lack of employment, owing to the depression in trade during the last year. However, I hope the authority will not lose sight of the fact that a good scavenging system is a means of saving the lives of a considerable number of persons each year, and a sure means of lowering the death rate and of raising the health of the inhabitants of the town. On Oct. 7th, 1908, I submitted to the Authority at their request, an Estimate of the cost for removing the whole of the house refuse of the Borough as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Removal of 9960 loads of refuse from all parts of the Borough, at an average cost of One Shilling and fourpence per load	664	0	0
The cost of removing Excreta to the outfall works, on the present pan system	896	0	0
Making a total cost of	£1560	0	0

I have based this calculation on the working of the present system. On an organised system properly carried out the cost would be *considerably less*. Since making the above named estimate I have submitted to the Authority the following information supplied by the kindness of the Officials from neighbouring authorities :—

Name of the Authority.	No. of Houses dealt with.	No. of Pan Closets.	No. of Ashbins.	No. of Privies on old open Ashpit System.	Cost per House per year.	Amount in £ charged in Rates.	REMARKS.
					s. d.	d.	
Hyde	7336	190	900	100	3 10	3	{ This town is on w.c. system, all excreta removed by sewers.
Chesterfield.	5650	50	950	Bulk of them	10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	---	Annual cost £1630.
Oldham	34918	9605	9031	8583	---	---	Annual cost £6500.
Stockport ...	25596	547	11277	Not known	10 11	8 $\frac{5}{6}$	{ Includes scavenging the streets.
Mossley.....	3300	2250	Small No.	12	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Buxton	2000	36	1750	None	9 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Town on w.c. system
Stalybridge..	6200	120	1400	1000	---	11 $\frac{63}{100}$	{ This covers whole of Sanitary Department's expenses.
Ilkeston.....	6154	2428	None	882	---	---	{ This town contracts for removal of excreta and refuse.
Glossop.....	4980	2460	500	Small No.	Estimated 6 3	10	{ 7d. for scavenging, 3d. other charges, or 5d. more than the present rate.

For Glossop I estimate that the removal of the whole of the house refuse and excreta under present conditions would cost 6/3 per house per annum, or a cost on the rates of 5d. in the £ more than is charged at present. That is a 10d. rate would be required to cover the whole of the expenses of the Sanitary Department, as nearly all the excreta has to be removed by team labour, very little of it being removed on the water carriage system. Glossop at the present time removes ashes, excreta, and bin refuse when requested to do so by property-owners, at their expense. The system is voluntary, and many owners employ other persons to do this work for them, and the work is not always done in a sanitary manner, nor the place disinfected after the work is done.

From this information you will see that nearly all the neighbouring towns do the scavenging of the house refuse with their own horses and men, and charge the cost on the rates. This

cost varies very much, as shown by Hyde costing 3/10 per house, while Chesterfield costs 10/1 $\frac{3}{4}$, the difference being caused by Hyde having its excreta removed by the water-carriage system while Chesterfield, like Glossop, has it to cart away to various places of disposal.

As a penny in the pound on the rateable value of Glossop raises a nett amount of about £322, the total charge on the rates would be about 5d. in the pound. Of course you are well aware that the cost would be *no more than it is at the present time*, probably less, but as the work is now generally paid for by the owners, the ratepayers who are not owners escape their share of the cost, unless the owner charges it in rent they pay him for the houses they occupy.

The number of sanitary pans has increased from 2375 to 2456 this year. Seventy-one Ashpits have been abolished during the year, and ashbins substituted for them, making the total number now in use to be 516 as against 329 last year. This is working in the right direction, and I hope in time that they will replace all the ashpits in the Borough. These bins are emptied periodically as required.

The bulk of the offal, excreta, and urine collected by the department is carted in closed barrels to the Sewage Outfall Works, and is there dealt with by your Surveyor.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Those notified to the Department by the Medical Officer of Health for inspection, disinfection, or removal to the Isolation Hospital during the year were as follows :—

All Saint's Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Total.	Last Year.
27	28	32	87	218

The decrease is caused by Scarlet Fever being less prevalent during the year.

Cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital :

	All Saints' Ward.		St. James' Ward.		Hadfield Ward.		Total Cases.	Last Year.	
Scarlet Fever	8	...	11	...	7	...	26	...	128
Typhoid Fever	2	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	1
	—		—		—		—		—
Totals	10	...	12	...	9	...	31	...	129

The deaths at the Hospital have been 3 from Typhoid and 1 from Scarlet Fever, and 1 from Diphtheria after Scarlet Fever.

The number of houses infected by notifiable diseases during the year was in all All Saints' Ward, 24 ; in St. James' Ward, 26 ; and in Hadfield Ward, 30 ; infected by 48 cases of Scarlet Fever ; 13 cases of Typhoid Fever ; 10 cases of Diphtheria ; 13 cases of Erysipelas ; and 3 cases of Puerperal Fever ; making a total of 87 cases in 80 houses. Several cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the same house, mostly where cases were being nursed at home. *No genuine isolation of Infectious disease can be obtained in a working man's home under present conditions.* It is nearly impossible for the patient to have a separate room, nor can the person nursing the case help getting into constant contact with the rest of the family, who generally are workers in the mills, and attend places of worship and recreation in the same clothes that have been in contact with the infection either from nurse or patient, generally from both.

When a patient is removed to the Isolation Hospital, the greatest source of infection is removed at once, and means of disinfection can be put into operation immediately, so the danger from the spreading of the infection can be greatly limited.

All cases notified to the Department were visited by myself or my assistant several times. Disinfection according to instructions by the Medical Officer of Health was carried out in every case, clothing being treated with a solution of carbolic acid and afterwards boiled. The houses, and those clothes that could not be washed were disinfected with sulphur dioxide gas.

The people where infection occurred were supplied with disinfectants and soap, and printed instructions, supplemented with verbal ones, were given to them to teach them how the disinfectants should be used.

The librarians of the public libraries, the owners of laundries and the pawnbrokers were kept informed of the cases of infectious disease, so that the necessary precautions might be taken to prevent the spreading of such diseases through these institutions.

The requirements at the Isolation Hospital, are the same as I reported last year, viz., bathroom and lavatories, with w.c. for the Small-pox block. A new building for convalescent patients away from the other blocks. Better laundry arrangements and better means for the disinfection of clothing, etc, better accommodation for the staff, *and above all better and more secure means for lighting*, as the present system of lighting by oil lamps is a serious danger from fire, especially during severe gales as all the buildings are of wood.

The hospital can accommodate 32 patients at the same time. During the period January 1st to Dec. 31st, 1908, 31 patients were treated there.

The cost of the hospital for the year ended March 31st 1908, was as follows :—

	£	s	d.
Cost of Land, Buildings, Repairs, etc., April 1st 1907, to March 31st, 1908.	47	5	5
Salaries	163	1	2
Other expenses, Bedding, Furniture, Coal, Coke, etc.	102	14	5
Drugs, etc.	20	2	5
Stimulants	6	3	11
Conveyance of Patients	4	1	6
Maintenance of 78 Patients, 339 Weeks } „ 6 Staff, 312 „ }	276	7	7
	£619 16 5		

The average cost per patient for food, drugs, stimulants and conveyance works out at £3 5s. 9d. each nearly, and the number of beds occupied were six for 52 weeks, and one for 27 weeks, assuming the 339 weeks were divided by the number of weeks in a year.

NUISANCES AND ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Estimated Population, 1908	22,018
Inhabited Houses (estimated)	4,880
Houses erected in year 1908	21
General District Rate, 2/10 in the £—	
Rateable value for said rate	£80,269

DWELLING HOUSES.

	Informal Notices served by the Inspector.	Legal Notices served by the Authority.	Nuisances Abated.
Houses Repaired	13	—	13
Infected houses disinfected	80	—	80
Drainage—			
No Disconnection of Waste			
Pipe	5	—	5
Defective traps, Inlets, and			
Drains	202	2	198
Drains obstructed	23	—	22

Closets and Ashpits—

Insanitary Privies & Ashpits	367	—	349
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	12	—	7
Conversion of Privies to W.C.'s	23	—	23
Defective Water Closets ...	37	—	36

Other Defects—

Surfaces of Courts & Yards..	11	—	11
Eaves-spouts & Down-spouts	19	—	18
Urinals defective	14	—	14
Water Supply	1	—	1
Offensive Accumulations ...	693	—	693
Offensive Privies & Ashpits..	350	—	350
Animals improperly kept ...	5	—	5
Pigsties	5	—	5
Smoke Nuisances	6	—	6
Overcrowding	1	—	1
Foul Condition of Houses ...	6	—	6
	—	—	—
Totals ...	1873	2	1843
	—	—	—

		Number on Register.		Inspections made.		Notices served.
Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops	}					
in Borough		60				
Do. Outside „		70	...	91	...	29
Bakehouses		59	...	121	...	26
Slaughter-houses ...		23	...	69	...	1
Offensive Trades ...		9	...	31	...	5
Common Lodging-houses		3	(These are Inspected by the Chief Constable who is the Inspector.)			
Totals ...		224		312		61

Five Schools and 80 houses have been cleansed and disinfected after Infectious Disease. Two beds and six mattresses have been burned at the request of the owners, who did not require compensation.

There has been a severe outbreak of Measles during the year, and the Department has assisted in disinfection when required, although the disease is not a notifiable one.

The following articles have been submitted for analysis during the year :—

Butter	...	...	...	...	16
Cheese	...	...	...	...	6
Coffee	...	...	...	...	3
Lard	...	...	...	...	—
Milk	...	...	...	...	18
Pepper	...	...	...	...	2
Tea	...	...	...	...	4
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	3
					—
Total				...	52

One of the Butter samples proved to be Margarine, and one of the milk samples was deficient in butter fat, or cream; but as both the samples were taken unofficially, no prosecution could be taken. Immediately after the result was obtained from the Analyst other samples were taken formally from the same vendors, but these were found to be pure.

Many samples of milk have been privately taken and tested by the Inspector extra to those submitted to the Analyst, and were found to come up to the standard for butter fats.

During the year a new refuse tip has been opened beyond Silk Street, and a new road has been made to it; the tip has been fenced off from the adjoining land, and the overflow from the mill dam has been piped and diverted, so as to enable the place to be

tipped over. The soiling of all the land used as tipping places has been continuous, and the horses and men have been used for this work when they had no other work to do. This work is unremunerative to the Department, but has to be done by your agreement with Lord Howard, for the use of these places is subject to them being covered with soil and road sweepings.

About 3,150 loads of ashes and refuse have been removed during the year by the Department.

About 700 tons of excreta, urine, butchers' offal, tripe-dressers' and fish-dealers' offal have been removed to the Outfall Works during the year, and there dealt with by your Surveyor.

About 2,500 sanitary pans are emptied periodically by the Department.

During the year 187 more dustbins have been put into use. I am very much pleased that the public have begun to see the advantage of the *ashbin* over the *ashpit*, as the bin system does away with the dangers arising from offensive accumulations of refuse near to the houses. It is much cleaner and better in every way, and gives more room in the back-yards. The number now in use is 516, and I hope in the near future to see all ashpits cleared away, and bins used instead of them.

As the water-carriage system of dealing with the excreta is so much superior to the pan system, I am sorry that under present conditions, for lack of water both at Hadfield and Glossop, it can only be adopted gradually.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The present number of purveyors of milk, cowkeepers, and dairymen on the register is 130. Sixty of them are within the Borough and 70 outside, and so out of your jurisdiction. During the year 91 visits have been made to those within the Borough, 29 notices have been served for removal of nuisances, non-compliance with the bye-laws, and for the betterment of the cowsheds.

A great improvement is still required in the conditions under which the cows are housed, and the cowkeepers are very much to blame for the filthy and dirty manner in which the shippens and cows are kept. Strong measures will be taken in the near future to deal with those milk-dealers who will not see to the cleanliness of both shippens and animals from which the milk supply is derived; and also to the personal cleanliness of those dealing with the supply, both in their body and clothing. The Infantile Mortality will remain abnormal until these people and the parents are taught to realise that milk is one of the greatest mediums for the breeding of disease, or other germs, millions being bred therein within a few hours, when subjected to contamination from foul smells or filth. To have a good, sound, and healthy milk supply it is absolutely necessary that the cows should be healthy and kept clean. For this purpose it is most important that the cow-houses should be kept as clean, as well lighted, and as well ventilated as the dwelling-house of the farmer.

Many of the dairies were in a very unsatisfactory condition as to light and ventilation, but are being dealt with as quickly as possible.

I have reason to believe Lord Howard, through his Agent, will assist the Authority to remedy the conditions as soon as possible. He thoroughly understands what is necessary, and his own Dairy Farm is a good example for his tenants to follow.

I insert a copy of Cowshed Rules, sent by the M.O.H. to all milk dealers in the Borough of Glossop, and I hope the cowkeepers will follow them daily.

COWSHED RULES.

1. In the spring and autumn the cowshed should be cleaned, then lime-washed, especially the roof. No other stock, fowls or pigeons, must be allowed in.

2. Manure must be removed in the morning after milking, in the afternoon an hour before milking, when fresh bedding must be put down to keep udders clean.

3. Before milking, udders should be wiped with a clean dry cloth, and the teats with a clean damp cloth. The fore milk should be milked on to the floor, as it contains dirt. Milk from an inflamed quarter should be rejected.

4. The milker should wear a clean washable coat and before milking should thoroughly wash his hands in hot water and dry them on a clean towel.

5. The milk in the pails should be kept covered to keep out dirt. Tinned steel pails with lids are best.

6. Whatever the season the milk should be strained and refrigerated at once, then immediately passed through a fine gauze sieve (at least 75 strands to the inch).

N.B.—Nearly all outbreaks of disease attributed to milk are due to its contamination after leaving the cow, therefore :—

(a) No one suffering from sore throat illness should milk or handle milk.

(b) Milkers should be trained always to wash their hands after attending to the calls of nature.

D. J. MACKENZIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of these, including domestic bakehouses, in the Borough is 59. Seven bakehouses, owing to some portion of the premises being more than three feet below the adjoining ground, have to be classed as underground. During the year, 121 visits have been made, and 26 notices have been served on owners, principally for cleaning purposes.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number in the Borough is twenty-three. One notice has been served to limewash one of them. Seventy-two visits have been made to them during the year. The Authority has

no real control over the slaughtering of animals in them, as they are spread all over the Borough, and it is impossible for one man to examine every animal slaughtered therein. The whole of them are kept fairly clean.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are ten places which come under this description. With one exception they are all connected with the tripe trade. Thirty-one inspections have been made, and five notices to lime-wash have been served during the year. The principal complaints have been for allowing offal to remain too long on the premises contrary to the Bye-Laws.

They are kept fairly clean.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The Chief Constable is the Inspector of these. There are three in the Borough. I have made 16 visits to them during the year, and have caused several minor nuisances from leaky pails and overfull ashpits to be abated.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Many observations have been taken during the year, and those offending have been cautioned. A great improvement has been made in the emission of *black* smoke.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are now 109 Domestic Workshops, and Workshops, and 2 Laundries and 59 Factories on the Register. Many visits have been made to these places by myself and my assistant. I have received through the Town Clerk four notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories of work requiring the attention of the Authority, all of which have received attention. Several improvements have been made in the ventilation, cleanliness, and sanitary conveniences during the year.

HOME WORK.

There is none within the meaning of the Act in this district.

DRAINAGE.

By the kindness of your Surveyor, I have been furnished with the following particulars : During the year, 76 houses have been re-sewered or drained and connected with the main drainage sewers, and 26 new houses have also been connected therewith. Your Surveyor and myself having been instructed to ascertain as far as possible what property remained under the old stone sewerage system, and what property still required sewerage to bring it within the main sewerage system, have made an interim report thereon, and your Surveyor and Mr. R. G. Hawke are engaged in making out plans and estimates for the said work, which plans will be submitted to you at an early date. No doubt I shall for some time occasionally come across some of the old stone drains and sewers, and I shall continue to report to the authority any which I find.

The following is the report of the new sewers which are required to take the sewage from various properties, which are not yet connected with the main sewerage system :—

ALL SAINTS' WARD :

Hurst Road from Sheffield Road. Crosscliffe Road. Top end, Cross Cliffe and Lower Bank. Unity Street off Freetown. Shepley Street Extension.

ST. JAMES' WARD.

Simmondley Lane extension. Simmondley. Dinting Lane to Higher Dinting. Adderley Place from Dinting Vale. Top of St. Mary's Road to Market Ground at the rear of Victoria Street. Talbot Road extension. Intercepting sewer Spire Hollin. Mill Fold to Dinting Lane. Sewer at the rear of Primrose Lane.

HADFIELD WARD.

Waterside to Peter Street, Greenfield Street and Goddard Lane. Brosscroft to Roughfield. Bankbottom to Lambgates. Intercepting Sewer. Lambgates to Palatine at rear of Station Road. Platt Street from Little Padfield, Shaw Lane to Shaw Hamlet.

CLERICAL WORK.

In conclusion, allow me to draw your attention to the great amount of extra clerical work the Department has to do more than formerly, because of the greater number of books which have now to be kept, owing to the accurate manner in which every transaction of the Department has to be recorded. The staff of the Sanitary Department has to do the clerical work for the Lighting Department and some for the Isolation Hospital, besides that of the said Department.

The following list of books which have to be kept will give you some idea of the clerical work the staff of the Department has to do.

LIST OF BOOKS.

Sanitary Complaint Book, Nuisance Journal, and Report Book.

Dairies and Cowsheds Register and Journal.

Two Smoke Observation Books „ „

Offensive Trades Register „ „

Bakehouses „ „ „

Slaughter-houses „ „ „

Factory „ „ „

Workshops „ „ „

Domestic Workshops „ „ „

Food and Drugs Record „ „

Gas-Testing Record, posted daily after a test has been made.

Informal Notice Books, with Counterfoil,

Legal „ „ „

Letter Books, Order Books, Goods Received, Goods Delivered, and Stock Ledgers. Wage Books, Bill Books, Time Books, and Postage Books have to be kept for the aforesaid Departments. In all, upwards of 40 books have to be regularly kept posted up. This clerical work takes up the full time of more than one person out of the staff of three persons composing it, two of which are Certificated Inspectors, and the other a boy.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL DANE,

CERTIFICATED INSPECTOR,

Assoc. Royal Sanitary Institute.

Bird Nest Cottage,

Primrose Lane,

Glossop.